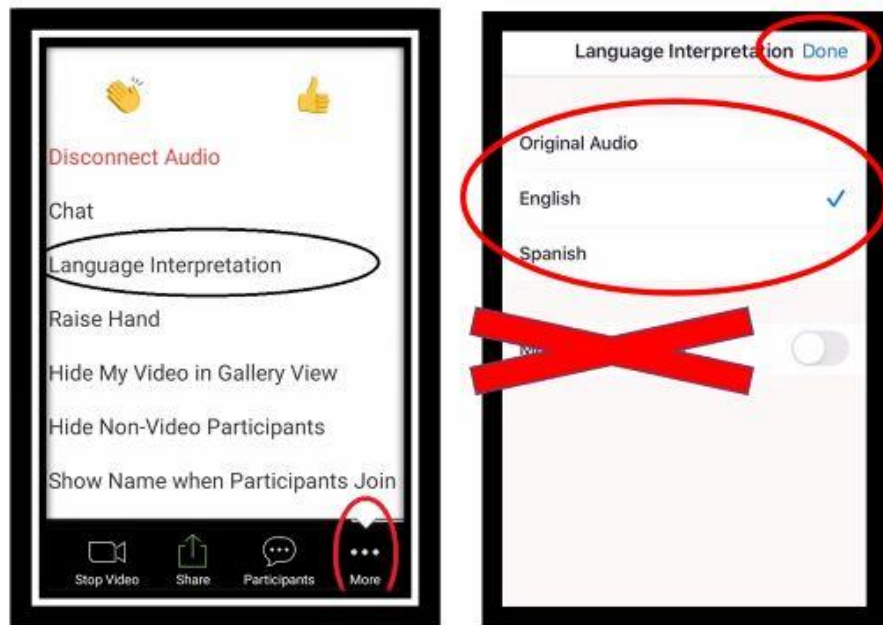


Interpretation Feature/ Función de Interpretación

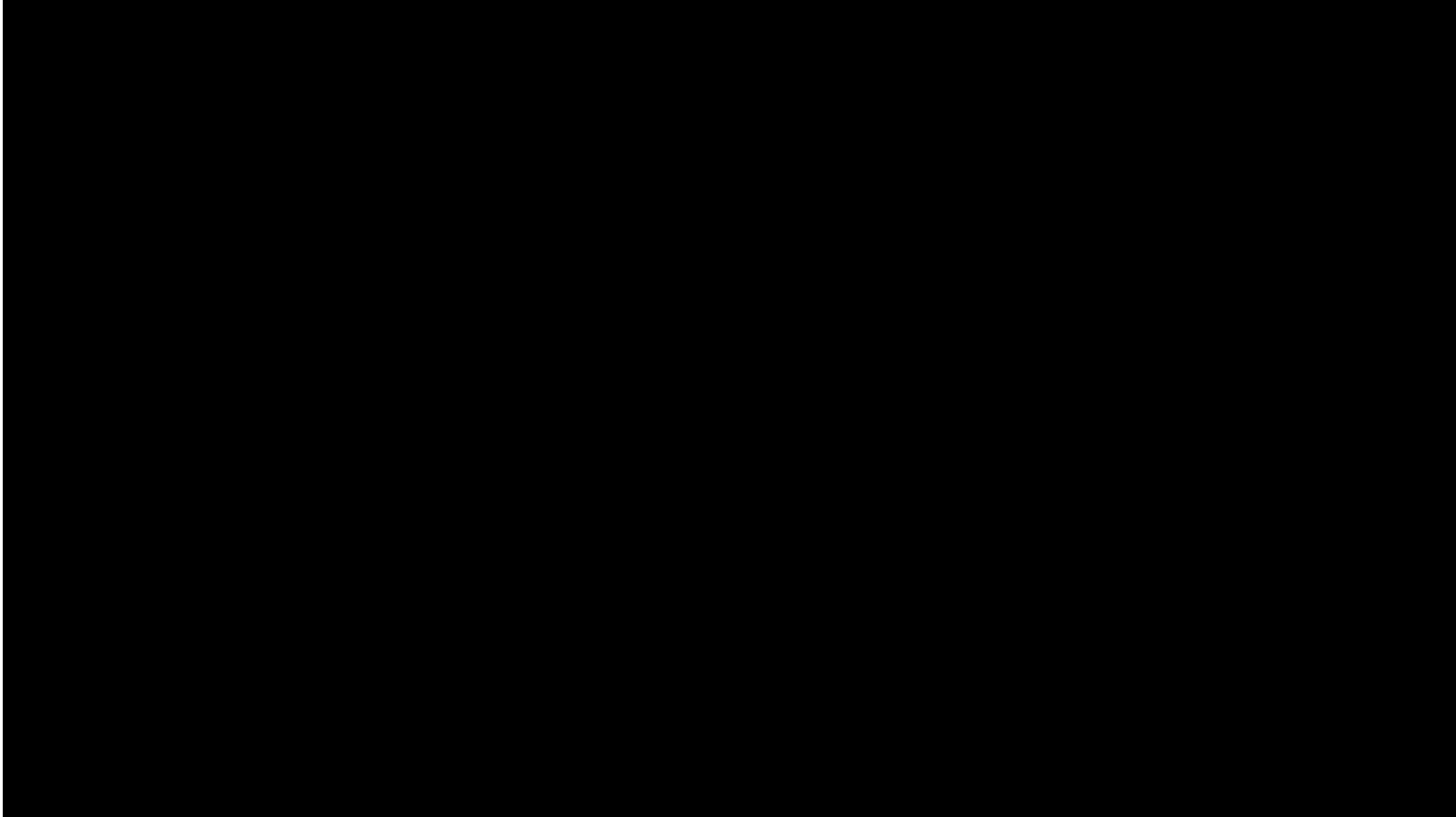
On Computer – En Computadora



Mobile App – Aplicación Móvil



Do not select a language if you wish to hear/speak both
No seleccione idioma si quiere oír/hablar los dos





Understanding the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) & Cost Principles



- Closed captioning and language translation are available.
- The team will mute participants for the duration of the webinar.
- This webinar will be recorded and posted to the FVPSA website.
- Links provided in the chat will also be provided to you in a follow-up email, along with the presentation slides and supporting materials.
- We will use the Q&A function to answer your questions. We will address any questions we cannot respond to in a follow-up FAQ.
- We will also use Zoom polling and the chat for knowledge checks and to gather participant feedback during the webinar.

Please complete the post-training survey!

Where are you joining us from? (Share in the chat)



Poll - What is your role?

Check all that apply:

- Financial Officer/Staff
- FVPSA State Administrator
- Grant Manager
- Executive Director
- Culturally Specific Program
- Program Director
- Sexual Assault Advocate
- Tribal Consortium Manager
- Tribal Program Manager/Specialist
- Tribal Administrator
- Other

What are your concerns and/or anticipated challenges around administering the FVPSA American Rescue Plan (ARP) Supplemental funds?

(Share in the chat)



Learning Objectives

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Explain Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) cost principles and how to use the CFR as a resource to determine if costs are eligible, allowable, reasonable and allocable under your FVPSA Grant.
- Determine the difference between indirect and direct costs for their FVPSA-funded activities.
- Explain what an indirect cost rate is and the three options grantees have for indirect cost reimbursement.
- Identify how costs should be allocated.
- Locate and interpret CFR sections that help clarify common questions about FVPSA grant allowable costs.
- Find resources to assist with implementing and effectively managing your FVPSA grant.

- I. Overview of the 45 CFR 75
- II. Cost Principles: Reasonable, Allowable, and Allocable Costs
- III. Options for Reimbursement of Indirect Costs
- IV. Common Questions About Allowable Costs & Requesting Prior Approval
- V. Next Steps: Resources, Guides and Grants Management Tools

Acronyms

ACF - Administration for Children, Youth and Families

ARP - American Rescue Plan

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations

DEI - Diversity Equity and Inclusion

DV - Domestic Violence

ICR – Indirect Cost Rate

FFR - Federal Financial Report

FVPSA - Family Violence Prevention
Services Administration

ICR - Indirect Cost Rate

NOA - Notice of Award

NOFO - Notice of Funding Opportunity

OGM - Office of Grants Management

OMB - Office of Management and Budget

PII - Personally Identifying Information

PTE - Pass Through Entity

PMS – Payment Management System

PPR - Performance Progress Report

SA - Sexual Assault

SANE - Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner

SART - Sexual Assault Response Team

Key Definitions

Pass-through Entity means a non-Federal entity that provides a subaward to a subrecipient to carry out part of a Federal Award.

A **sub-award** means an award provided by a pass-through entity to a subrecipient to carry out part of a Federal award received by the pass-through entity, It does not include payments to a contractor or payments to an individual that is a beneficiary of a Federal program.

A **Federal Award** is Federal financial assistance that a non-Federal Entity receives directly from a Federal awarding agency or indirectly from a pass-through entity.

Non-Federal entity means a state, local government, Indian Tribe, institution of higher education or non-profit organization that carries out a federal award as a recipient or sub-recipient.

I. Overview of the 45 CFR 75

45 CFR Part 75

Go to CFR Reference

ex: 1 CFR 1.1


Go


Title 45 / Subtitle A / Subchapter A / Part 75 [View Full Text](#)


[Previous](#) / [Next](#) /

◀◀ ECFR CONTENT

 Timeline

 Go to Date

 Search

 Subscribe

 Details

 Published
Edition

▼ Title 45	Public Welfare	Part / Section
▼ Subtitle A	Department of Health and Human Services	1 – 199
▼ Subchapter A	General Administration	1 – 102
▼ Part 75	Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for HHS Awards	75.1 – 75.521
▼ Subpart A	Acronyms and Definitions	75.1 – 75.2
	§ 75.1 Acronyms.	
	§ 75.2 Definitions.	
▶ Subpart B	General Provisions	75.100 – 75.113
▶ Subpart C	Pre-Federal Award Requirements and Contents of Federal Awards	75.200 – 75.218
▶ Subpart D	Post Federal Award Requirements	75.300 – 75.391
▶ Subpart E	Cost Principles	75.400 – 75.477
▶ Subpart F	Audit Requirements	75.500 – 75.521

How to Look Up the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

STEP 1: Go to <https://www.ecfr.gov>

STEP 2: Click the SEARCH tab on top of the page.

STEP 3: Use the search bar and select TITLE 45 part 75.

Welcome to the new eCFR! Check out our [Getting Started](#) guide to make the most of the new site.

Home Browse Search Recent Changes Corrections Reader Aids My eCFR Search the eCFR

Sign In / Sign Up

Code of Federal Regulations
A point in time eCFR system

Search

Find

Title

Date Version of the CFR to search. [Learn more.](#)

Search Reset

[Subscribe](#)

Note: Click the image above to access 45 CFR 75. (Resource: www.ecfr.gov)

II. Cost Principles: Reasonable, Allowable, and Allocable Costs

2 CFR 200 Cost Principles Terms

Term	Description
Allowable Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Whether a cost is allowable under the Federal Grant.• A cost is allowable if the goods or services involved are chargeable or assignable to that Federal Grant.
Reasonable Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Whether a cost is generally recognized as ordinary and necessary for the implementation of the grant.
Allocable Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A cost is allocable if the goods or services involved are chargeable or assignable to that Federal grant.

Factors Affecting Allowability of Costs

Costs must meet the following general criteria in order to be allowable under Federal awards:

- Necessary and reasonable for the performance of the Federal award.
- Follow any limits or exclusions in the 45 CFR or grant award related to activities and/or costs.
- Consistent with Grantee organizational policies and procedures.
- Determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
- Not used to meet matching or cost-sharing requirements of another Federal award, unless authorized by statute.
- Adequately documented and not included in a cost of any other Federal grant program.

Select FVPSA ARP Allowable Costs

- Third-party payments to meet survivors' needs.
- Clothing, food, toiletries, baby/child items and supplies.
- Transportation subsidies.
- Items for traditional and cultural practices that promote healing, including specialized staff who can provide culturally responsive mental health services.
- Direct crisis intervention services, including counseling, mobile advocacy, telehealth, peer support, and in-person assistance.
- Sexual assault-related advocacy, case management, and counseling services.
- Provision of wellness resources, such as yoga and exercise supplies.
- Conducting mobile advocacy.

Supporting Documentation For Allowable Costs

At a minimum, the following should be provided:

- Personnel approving and pre-auditing expenses with a list of allowable and unallowable expenses.
 - **Example:** The Executive Director (ED) and fiscal staff should have a list of allowable expenses and unallowable costs.
- Adequate separation of duties in review and authorization of costs.
 - **Example:** The person who reviews expenditures (typically fiscal staff) should be different from the person making the payments (typically program staff).
 - **Example:** For small organizations with five or less staff, the ED and staff person can both be tasked with making deposits, opening mail, and documenting expenses. The Board of Directors can share in these duties as well.
- Staff training on allowable and unallowable costs under the FVPSA grant program.

(§ 75.403 Factors affecting allowability of costs.)

What Determines Reasonable Costs?

- Whether the cost is necessary.
- Consideration of the following:
 - Sound business practices;
 - Arm's-length bargaining;
 - Federal, state, local, Tribal, and other laws and regulations; and
 - Terms and conditions of the Federal award.
- Market prices for comparable goods or services for the geographic area.
- Whether the individuals concerned acted with prudence.
- Whether the Grantee significantly deviates from its established practices and policies regarding the incurrence of costs, which may unjustifiably increase the Federal award cost.

Activity: How Do I Document Reasonable Costs?

Having considered all these factors, you determine a cost is reasonable. How should you document your analysis and decision in case you need to justify your decision or for the purpose of audits?

(answer in chat)

Activity: Determination of Reasonable Cost

Safety for Families (SFF):

Requested 2 laptops at \$2,200/laptop

Sacred Circle Resource Center (SCRC):

Requested 8 laptops at \$1,000/laptop

Thoughts in chat!

Activity: Determination of Reasonable Cost

Consider:

- Is SFF located in an area of the state/territory where the product is more expensive?
- Does SFF's laptop have more capabilities to conduct a different kind of activity than that of SCRC's laptop?
- What is included in the purchase? (e.g, hotspot, case, increase memory, docking station, extra security, etc.)
- Is SCRC's laptop cost reduced because of price break on quantity?
- Did the sub-grantee obtain information/bids from different businesses in area before purchasing?
- What does their purchasing policy say?

Activity: Determination of Reasonable Cost

Tips:

- When in doubt, find out!
- Use your search engine to find information in their local area on prices.
- Costs should be determined prior to purchase, during the application or budget approval process. Expenses should not increase significantly, even though budget costs are estimates.
- If determined to be unreasonable then reimbursement could be denied.
- Request the sub-grantee's policy regarding purchases before approving purchasing.

Allocable Costs

A cost is allocable if the goods or services involved are chargeable or assignable to that Federal award. This standard is met if the cost:

- Is incurred specifically for the Federal award;
- Benefits both the Federal award and other work of the non-Federal entity and can be distributed in proportions that may be approximated using reasonable methods; and
- Is necessary to the overall operation of Grantee and is assignable in part to the Federal award in accordance with the principles in this subpart § 75.405 Allocable costs.

Allocable Costs

Cost	Definition	Example
Direct Cost	A cost that is incurred specifically for one program.	A salary for a program manager.
Proportionally Allocated Cost	A cost that benefits more than one program.	A salary for an administrative assistant who works for two programs. The salary could be allocated based on the number of hours worked for each program.
Indirect Cost	Typically benefits all programs in an agency equally and are therefore difficult to allocate to a particular program.	Payroll or accounting services that cannot be easily charged to a specific program.

Is it a Direct or Indirect Costs?

Expense	Allocated to Direct Costs	Allocated to Indirect Costs
1. Rent and Utilities (Various offices in multiple locations)		X
2. Subcontract (Therapist providing mental health services to survivors)	X	
3. Travel (For the program funded Advocate meeting a survivor at the hospital)	X	
4. Travel (For administrative staff to pick up mail and make a bank deposit)		X
5. Client Assistance (Rental voucher)	X	

Administrative Costs

Administrative costs generally include:

- Accounting services.
- Personnel services such as management of payroll.
- Salaries and fringe benefits of staff performing administrative functions.
- General administration of the organization.
- Planning, developing, and designing the program.
- Preparing program reports and other documentation for submission.
- Monitoring program activities for compliance.
- Preparing program reports and other documentation for submission.
- Providing the public with program information.

Case Study

You are a dual DV/SA program and you have decided to spend some of your ARP SA funds on a new vehicle for mobile advocacy. Your goal is to meet with SA survivors for follow-up care and provide other advocacy as needed.

One of the DV survivors you are working with needs transportation to a court appointment. This client is currently receiving DV advocacy and support from your agency and is not a SA survivor.

- 1) As a state administrator, what advice would you provide to your grantee to manage multiple funding streams?**
- 2) How should the grantee document the use of the vehicle under the ARP SA funding? Is it a direct or indirect cost?**
- 3) If the grantee isn't sure what to do, who can they speak with about usage of funds when managing multiple funding streams?**

Please answer in the chat



III.Options for Reimbursement of Indirect Costs

Options for Reimbursement of Indirect Costs

Option 1: Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement

Option 2: The 10 Percent De Minimis Rate

Option 3: Direct Allocation Method

Option 1:

Federally Negotiated Indirect Cost Rates (ICR)

- A negotiated ICR is a ratio, expressed as a percentage, used for allocating a fair share of the general, administration, and facility expenses that are shared between programs (i.e., not charged as direct expenses to any given program) to each individual program.
- Federal grantees can establish an ICR through negotiations with its cognizant federal agency and submit an indirect cost rate proposal

Option 1:

Federally Negotiated Indirect Cost Rates (ICR)

For HHS grantees, contact:

The Payment Support Center, Cost Allocation Services (PSC/CAS)

Payment Support Center (PSC) provides:

- Review of ICR proposals & cost allocation plans
- ICR management training and technical assistance

PMSSupport@psc.hhs.gov

877-614-5533

Option 2: 10 Percent De Minimis Rate

Grantees can request a de minimis rate (10%) if they do not have a federally negotiated indirect cost rate if they meet certain criteria, including:

- The recipient or subrecipient does not currently have and has never received a negotiated indirect cost rate;
- The recipient or subrecipient is not a state, local government, or Indian Tribe receiving more than \$35M in direct federal funding;
- The recipient or subrecipient will be using the rate indefinitely and consistently for all Federal awards; and
- The de minimis rate will be based on modified total direct costs (MTDC) which may be used indefinitely.

(45 CFR 75.414(f))

(SOURCE: <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Indirect-Cost-Toolkit-for-CoC-and-ESG-Programs.pdf>)

Option 3: Direct Allocation Method

- **Cost allocation plans** are used by non-Federal entities to determine the method by which the entity or organization will allocate direct and indirect costs, and when program activities are sponsored by Federal funds either directly from a cognizant agency or a pass-through entity.
- **The Direct Allocation Method**, is one of three cost allocation methods used (the other two being a simplified allocation method and multiple rate allocation method).
 - Simplest (and most common) of all methods
 - Direct allocation treats ALL costs except admin and other general expenses as direct costs
 - Joint costs are prorated individually as direct costs to each category and to each Federal award or other activity using a base most appropriate to the particular cost being prorated

IV. Common Questions About Allowable Costs and Requesting Prior Approval

Select Unallowable Costs Under FVPSA Awards

Direct Payment to Survivors

- Under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) (42 U.S.C. § 10408(d)) or under the FVPSA CARES Act supplemental, direct cash assistance and direct payments are unallowable with FVSPA funding.

Construction and Renovation costs

- Capital expenditures for improvement to buildings, land, and equipment are unallowable as direct charges, except with the prior written approval of the HHS awarding agency or pass-through entity. 45 CFR 75.439(b)(3)

Lobbying costs

- Recipients of federal funds are not allowed to use said federal funding to lobby Federal, state, Tribal or local officials or their staff to receive additional funding or influence legislation.
 - Federal Restrictions on Lobbying for HHS Financial Assistance Recipients

Client Assistance

- FVPSA funds cannot be given directly to the survivor.
 - Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) (42 U.S.C. § 10408(d))
 - FVPSA ARP supplemental
- FVPSA funds can be used to make payments on behalf of a survivor.
- Gas, food and gift cards for survivors are allowable when they are given to directly address needs related to victimization.
- Sub-grantees should develop policies for determining and providing client assistance, and include:
 - How cards are to be purchased;
 - How cards will be distributed to program participants,
 - How services are offered equally;
 - How information will be accounted for on the dissemination of gift cards (and amounts), reason for issuance, and which recipients received them (without breaking confidentiality).

Allowable or Unallowable?

The DV housing program provides a family with food and gift cards to nearby stores to help them settle into their temporary safe housing.

Allowable or Unallowable?

A DV Advocate provides a survivor with a gas card so she can take her children to a pediatric counseling center across town to receive services.

Allowable or Unallowable?

A Tribal Sexual Assault Advocate provides gift cards for survivors in a support group to purchase supplies so the group can weave with cedar bark.

Motor Vehicles

- Motor vehicles are defined as general-purpose equipment, meaning they are equipment “which is not limited to research, medical, scientific or other technical activities” 45 CFR §75.2.
- Capital expenditures for vehicles and other general-purpose equipment are unallowable as a direct cost, “except with the prior written approval of the HHS awarding agency or pass-through entity” 45 CFR §75.439(b)(1).
- Use ACF’s Tangible Personal Property Guidance for reporting and purchasing requirements related to large equipment purchases like vehicles IF you’ve received prior approval:
<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/tangible-personal-property>
- If approved, the vehicle purchase will be charged in the period in which the expenditure is incurred, or as otherwise determined appropriate and negotiated with ACF.

Prior Written Approval

- Seek the prior written approval from FVPSA when the reasonableness and allocability of certain items of costs is difficult to determine in advance of making the purchase/expense.
- A request for prior written approval should include the following timeframe or scope of the agreement.
- To request prior written approval each FVPSA grant recipient will need to reach out via email to their assigned FVPSA FPO and provide the following:
 - Written request signed by Authorized Official
 - Specific equipment request with per unit price
 - Purpose of the equipment purchase
 - Federal fiscal year(s) and program (s) e.g., grant document numbers
 - Other benefitting programs and allocation of cost
- The absence of prior written approval on any element of cost will not, in itself, affect the reasonableness or allocability of that element, unless prior approval is specifically required for allowability.

The Nuts and Bolts of Purchasing a Vehicle

Submit a formal email request to purchase a vehicle on letterhead to the FVPSA Program Specialist and your Office of Grants Management (OGM) Manager.

The request should include the following information:

- Grant number of the budget that is being used for the purchase
- Three (3) quotes of leases or purchases of the vehicle
- VIN number of the vehicle
- Make, model, and year of the vehicle
- Need and purpose of the vehicle as it relates to FVPSA
- Amendments to budget including insurance and other considerations such as maintenance and gas

When Prior Written Approval is Required

Prior approval is required for*:	Under the following circumstances:
Change of grantee organization	All instances. Recipients must notify the awarding office of changes in organizational status.
Change of scope	All instances. Post-award changes that may indicate a change in scope including: transfer of substantive programmatic work to a third party; significant re-budgeting; purchase of a unit of general- or special-purpose equipment exceeding \$25,000.
Changes in status of key personnel named in the NOA	For program directors (PDs), replacement; absence for any continuous period of 3 months or more; reduction of time devoted to project by 25 percent or more from level in approved application. For other key personnel, substitution for named personnel.
Construction, land, or building acquisition	All instances when purchase proposed; any proposal to convey, transfer, assign, mortgage, lease, or in any other manner encumber real property acquired with FVPSA grant funds.

See complete list for discretionary grantees:

<https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/grants/policies-regulations/hhsgps107.pdf> (Page 100)

*this list applies to discretionary grantees

When Prior Written Approval is Required

Prior approval is required for:*	Under the following circumstances:
Indemnification of third parties (compensation for harm or loss)	All instances.
No-cost extension	All instances unless authority to approve a one-time extension of up to 12 months without a change in scope is provided as an expanded authority.
Pre-award costs	All instances before the effective date of the initial budget period of a new or competing continuation award unless the authority to approve pre-award costs up to (and including) 90 days before the beginning date is provided as an expanded authority. In either case, the costs are incurred at the applicant's/recipient's own risk.

See complete list for discretionary grantees:

<https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/grants/grants/policies-regulations/hhsgps107.pdf> (Page 100)

*this list applies to discretionary grantees

Fringe Benefits

- Allowable provided that the benefits are reasonable and are required by law, non-Federal entity-employee agreement, or an established policy of the non-Federal entity.
- Include, but are not limited to, the costs of:
 - Leave (vacation, family-related, sick or military),
 - Employee insurance,
 - Pensions, and
 - Unemployment benefit plans.
- Fringe benefits can include appreciation/hazard pay and stipends (following federal guidance with written, Board-approved policies and your established cost allocation plan).

Bonuses, Salary Increases, Hazard Pay, etc.

Pass-through entities and sub-grantees should have policies that allow/explain bonuses, salary increases, hazard pay, etc., and provide explanation on how the amount of bonus, salary increases, hazard pay, stipends, etc., were determined.

Considerations when determining bonuses, salary increases, hazard pay, stipends, etc.:

- Should stipends be more generalized, such as family care/wellness stipend to pay for various expenses such as childcare, wellness plans, vacations, mental health, or other items, etc., as determined by staff person?
- Look at raises/bonuses previously provided to staff: What % was provided? Were any provided?
- Were advocates provided a cost-of-living increase?
- Review the [Cost-Of-Living Adjustments \(ssa.gov\)](https://ssa.gov) for U.S. Social Security cost of living adjustments percentage table to help inform your policy.

V. Next Steps: Resources, Guides, and Grants Management Tools

[2021 FVPSA American Rescue Plan \\$198 million Grants to Support Survivors of Sexual Assault Funding Program Instruction Guidance Memo](#)

[2021 FVPSA American Rescue Plan COVID-19 Testing, Vaccines, and Mobile Health Units Supplemental Funding Program Instruction Memo](#)

[2021 Family Violence Prevention and Services Act American Rescue Plan Act Support for Survivors of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault from Culturally Specific Populations Grant Program Program Instruction Guidance Memo](#)

[2021 Family Violence Prevention and Services Act American Rescue Plan Supplemental Funding Program Instruction](#)

Grants Management Resources

[HHS Resources on Grants Policy and Regulations](#)

[Post-Awards Reporting Forms](#)

[Administration for Native Americans \(ANA\) Grants Management Toolkit](#)

[FVPSA 2016 Final Rule](#) (Contains definitions that may be helpful)

Resources for Drawing Down FVPSA Funds

PSC/PMS Resources and Technical Assistance		
Resource	Description	Link
PMS Best Practices	Insider tips for easing the PMS process.	https://pms.psc.gov/training/best-practices.html
PMS Grant Recipient Training	Schedule and registration page for two-hour interactive sessions scheduled in March.	https://pms.psc.gov/training/grant-recipient-training.html
PMS Help Desk	Contact information for PMS application support.	Email: PMSSupport@psc.hhs.gov Phone: (877) 614-5533
PMS Liaison Accountant Page	Automated form to locate your dedicated representative.	https://pms.psc.gov/find-pms-liaison-accountant.html
PMS User Guide	How-to guide for withdrawing funds, filing FFRs and more.	https://pms.psc.gov/training/pms-user-guide.html

Upcoming FVPSA Financial Grants Management Training

Training	Learning Objectives	Date
Roles and Responsibilities for Pass-Through Entities and Sub-grantees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the financial and performance monitoring requirements for pass-through entities and sub-grantees.• Learn the standards and best practices for financial management, managing multiple grant streams and drawing down funds.• Identify strategies pass-through entities can use to build the capacity of sub-grantees to effectively manage their FVPSA funds.• Describe expectations for drawing down FVPSA grant funds and the available training and resources to help grantee navigate the draw down process.	May 24, 2022

Upcoming FVPSA Financial Grants Management Training

Training	Learning Objectives	Date
Internal Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the purpose and key elements of internal controls as defined by the two federally approved internal control frameworks. • Define the role management, program, and financial staff play in establishing and maintaining effective internal controls. • Discuss how internal controls are used to achieve operations, reporting, and compliance objectives. • Identify resources to help administering agencies and subgrantees to design, implement, and operate an effective internal control system. 	June 29, 2022

FVPSA Contacts by Region

REGION	STATES	LISTSERV	FPO
1	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.	FVPSAREGION1@LIST.NIH.GOV	Maurice Hendrix Teaira Garnett – ARP/SA Award
2	New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.	FVPSAREGION2@LIST.NIH.GOV	Kelly Mitchell-Clark Patricia Garcia – ARP/SA Award
3	Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.	FVPSAREGION3@LIST.NIH.GOV	Tya Johnson Rebecca Williamson– ARP/SA Award
4	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.	FVPSAREGION4@LIST.NIH.GOV	Brian Pinero Teiara Garnett– ARP/SA Award
5	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.	FVPSAREGION5@LIST.NIH.GOV	Brian Pinero Kathryn Burks– ARP/SA Award

Note: Point of Contacts are subject to change based on capacity and availability.

FVPSA Contacts by Region

REGION	STATES	LISTSERV	FPO
6	Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. and Texas.	FVPSAREGION6@LIST.NIH.GOV	Katherine Cloutier Kathryn Burks– ARP/SA Award
7	Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska	FVPSAREGION7@LIST.NIH.GOV	Katherine Cloutier Nancy Robertson– ARP/SA Award
8	Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.	FVPSAREGION8@LIST.NIH.GOV	Tya Johnson Rebecca Williamson– ARP/SA Award
9	Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau, and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.	FVPSAREGION9@LIST.NIH.GOV	Betty Johnson - Tribes Alyssa Murray – States & Coalitions Patricia Garcia– ARP/SA Award
10	Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.	FVPSAREGION10@LIST.NIH.GOV	Shena Williams Nancy Robertson– ARP/SA Award

Note: Point of Contacts are subject to change based on capacity and availability.

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

- ☒ Excellent
- ☐ Very Good
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Poor

Training Survey

You're not alone...

